

Rights and Requests of Citizens in the Social Field

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Annotation: The essence of this scientific article is that the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan details the rights and obligations of citizens living in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the measures to implement them, as well as the essence of the articles contained in the law.

Key words: Constitution of Uzbekistan categorizes the basic rights, personal rights, political rights, economic rights, social rights, duties of citizens, democracy, regardless of his gender, race, nationality, language, religious belief, social origin, profession, personal.

INTRODUCTION

The rights and duties of citizens are the basic rights and duties of citizens expressed in the Constitution and legal documents. They are protected and monitored by state authorities. Section 2 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan categorizes the basic rights, freedoms and duties of citizens as follows:

- 1) Personal rights and freedoms;
- 2) Political rights;
- 3) economic and social rights.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan specifies the following duties of citizens: citizens must comply with the Constitution and laws, respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other people; to carefully preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan; to be careful with the natural environment; are obliged to pay taxes and local fees established by law. Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Citizens are obliged to perform military or alternative service in accordance with the law.

Chapter 11 of the second part of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is called "Duties of citizens" and Article 47 states that "All citizens shall fulfill the duties established by the Constitution, and other articles of this chapter specify the duties and obligations of each of us is broken. Therefore, every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan must comply with the Constitution and laws, respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other citizens, preserve the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the nation, and be careful with the environment. , as well as pay taxes and local fees, and most importantly, protect the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In fact, the rights and duties of citizens enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan serve as the main rights and duties according to their legal nature. The remaining various and many rights and duties originate from this point and will be of great importance in the legal life of citizens in the future. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, in his speech at the VI session of the first convocation of the Oliy Majlis, touched on the essence of the issues at the current stage of democratic reforms and said, "A person's knowledge of his rights and

duties guarantees the provision of his constitutional rights. "We need to change the psychology of the system and form a new legal consciousness. Let people understand that freedom is the responsibility of duty."

In accordance with Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rights and duties of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the state are interconnected. According to the Constitution, democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is built on universal principles, that is, on the basis of the idea that man is the highest value. Every citizen is equal before the law and must respect the nationality, language, religion and belief of other citizens, and when exercising his rights and freedoms, his actions must not harm the interests of other individuals, the state and society.

Therefore, a person should use his rights and freedoms without going beyond the scope of the law. If an illegal act is committed, then it will be punished by law. This is due to non-fulfilment of constitutional duties.

The obligation of citizens to take care of the environment and the natural environment is defined in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Nature Protection" adopted on December 9, 1992 and amended on May 6, 1995. , Nature protection and use of natural resources, preservation of land, water, forest and atmospheric air, flora and fauna, etc. are protected by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Obligation of citizens to pay taxes Citizens in Uzbekistan are obliged to pay taxes and local levies established by law, and our country has issued a number of legal documents about this, and persons who refuse to pay taxes are subject to appropriate administrative and criminal liability. are weighed.

Several laws and legal documents have been adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the duty of citizens to protect the Motherland. According to the Constitution, protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the duty of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Citizens are obliged to perform military or alternative service in accordance with the law (Article 52). The new version "On General Military Obligation and Military Service" as well as "On Service in the Reserve of the Armed Forces" serve as the legal basis for citizens to serve in the military and reserve of the Armed Forces.

MAIN PART

According to the content of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On General Military Obligation and Military Service", defense is one of the most important tasks of the state, and it is the task of all citizens living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is the constitutional duty of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan to protect the Republic of Uzbekistan from armed aggression from outside. In conclusion, each of us will fully enjoy our rights and freedoms as defined by the state by fulfilling our constitutional duty.

The rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen are a legal status that gives a person the opportunity to live comfortably and ensures the realization of their opportunities and demands in the economic, social, cultural, and political spheres. Observance of human rights and freedoms is the basis of the constitutional system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The rights and freedoms mentioned in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: have a direct impact on the content and application of laws and the activity of the legislative and executive authorities; Guarantees that every citizen of Uzbekistan, regardless of his gender, race, nationality, language, religious belief, social origin, profession, personal and social status, will not be violated and protected by the court.

The Constitution is based on the equality of all citizens before the law, the principle of respect for the rights of others, the prevention of the realization of one's rights and freedoms at the expense of violating the legitimate interests, rights and freedoms of others, and the provision of social justice and harmony. The state guarantees the implementation of human and civil rights and freedoms in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In turn, persons living in the territory of the republic must observe the rights and freedoms specified in the Constitution, as well as the norms of international law.

These internationally recognized normative sources are the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and a number of other international documents to which the Republic of Uzbekistan has joined.

It is known that in accordance with Article 8 of the Civil Code, citizenship arises from actions that create rights and duties.

Civil rights and duties arise from the following:

- 1) from contracts and other transactions stipulated by the law, as well as from contracts and other transactions, although not stipulated by the law, but not contrary to it;
- 2) from the documents of state bodies or self-government bodies of citizens provided by the law as the basis for the creation of civil rights and duties;
- 3) from the court's decision defining civil rights and duties;
- 4) as a result of obtaining property on grounds permitted by law;
- 5) as a result of creation of works of science, literature, art, inventions and other intellectual activities;
- 6) as a result of harming another person;
- 7) as a result of unjust enrichment;
- 8) as a result of other actions of citizens and legal entities;
- 9) as a result of the events connected with the origin of civil-legal consequences by legal documents.

The rights to the property subject to state registration, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be established from the moment of registration.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, large-scale reforms aimed at reliable protection of human rights have been implemented in our country. First of all, in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as one of the important provisions of the principle of people's power, it was determined that a person's life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inviolable rights are considered the highest value (Article 13).

Within the framework of this constitutional principle, the personal, political, economic and social rights and freedoms of people and citizens and their guarantees were determined in Chapters 7-9 of our Basic Law. In particular, the 7th chapter of our Dictionary defines the personal rights and freedoms of a person, and in their system, the right of citizens to familiarize themselves with documents, decisions and other materials related to their rights and interests is of great importance.

This right, understood from the content of Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is imposed on all state bodies, public associations and officials of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the form of an obligation to create an opportunity to get acquainted with these materials.

According to its essence, this constitutional norm is inextricably linked with the right of citizens to seek, receive and distribute the information they want, which is enshrined in Article 29 of the Constitution, and the right to participate in the management of society and state affairs, as

defined in Article 32. That is, by getting acquainted with documents, decisions and other materials related to their rights and interests, citizens create conditions for the implementation of their other constitutional rights.

The obligation to create an opportunity for citizens to familiarize themselves with documents, decisions and other materials related to their rights and interests, defined in Article 30 of our Basic Law, is one of the guarantees of freedom of information. This constitutional norm is included in more than ten legal acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. further developed, additional mechanisms and procedures aimed at ensuring it have been defined.

In particular, in Article 8 of the Law "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information", state authorities and administrative bodies, citizens' self-management bodies, public associations and other non-governmental non-commercial organizations and officials shall, in accordance with the procedure established by law, a number of mechanisms related to providing the opportunity to get acquainted with the information related to his rights, freedoms and legal interests are defined. According to it, the above-mentioned entities, which are charged with the relevant obligations under the Constitution, must create appropriate information resources, provide users with information on the rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens, their security, and other issues related to the interests of society in a public manner.

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